(XLVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2265.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1790.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

AN ACT FOR NATURALIZATION.

Paſſed July Seſſion, 1779.

WHEREAS the increaſe of people is a means to advance the wealth and ſtrength of this ſtate: And whereas many foreigners, from the lenity of our government, the ſecurity afforded by our conſtitution and laws, to civil and religious liberty, the mildneſs of our climate, the fertility of our ſoil, and the advantages of our commerce, may be induced to come and ſettle in this ſtate, if they were made partakers of the advantages and privileges which the natural born ſubjects of this ſtate do enjoy:

Be it therefore enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That every perſon who ſhall hereafter come into this ſtate, from any nation, kingdom, or ſtate, and ſhall, before the governor and the council, or before the general-court, or any one of the judges thereof, or before any county court of this ſtate, repeat and ſubſcribe a declaration of his belief in the Chriſtian religion, and take, repeat, and ſubſcribe, the following oath, or affirmation, if a quaker, menoniſt, or dunker, to wit: "I, A. B. do ſwear, or affirm, that I will hereafter become a ſubject to the ſtate of Maryland, and will be faithful, and bear true allegiance to the ſaid ſtate, and that I do not hold myſelf bound, to yield any allegiance, or obedience, to any king, or prince, or any other ſtate or government;" (which ſaid oath or affirmation, and ſubſcription aforeſaid, reſpectively, the governor and the council, the general court, or any one judge thereof, or any county court, are hereby empowered to adminiſter and take) ſhall thereupon, and thereafter, be deemed, adjudged and taken, to be a natural born ſubject of this ſtate; and ſhall be, henceforth, entitled to all the immunities, rights and privileges, of a natural born ſubject of this ſtate; provided, that no perſon who ſhall become a natural born ſubject of this ſtate, by virtue of this act, ſhall be appointed to any civil office, or eligible as governor, member of the council, or general aſſembly, or as a delegate to congreſs, unleſs ſuch perſon ſhall have reſided within this ſtate ſeven years, previous to ſuch election or appointment, and ſhall have the property of eſtate, required by the conſtitution and form of government, to execute any of the ſaid offices reſpectively.

And be it enacted, That the clerk of the council ſhall, before the ſeſſion of every general court, return a liſt of the names of the perſons who ſhall take and ſubſcribe the ſaid oath or affirmation, and make the ſaid declaration, reſpectively, before the governor and the council, and the time when taken and made, to the clerk of the general court, to be entered by him among the minutes of the ſaid court: And any judge of the general court, adminiſtering and taking the ſaid oath or affirmation, ſhall return, to the next general court, a liſt of the names of the perſons who ſhall take and ſubſcribe the ſaid oath or affirmation, and make the ſaid declaration, reſpectively, before him, and the time when taken, and made, to the clerk of the general court, to be entered by him among the minutes of the ſaid court.

And be it enacted, That a certificate, by the clerk of the council, or by any judge of the general court, or by the clerk of the general or any county court, of any perſon's having taken and ſubſcribed the ſaid oath or affirmation, and having made and ſubſcribed the ſaid declaration; or a certificate, by the clerk of the general court, that it appears by the return of any judge of the ſaid court, entered among the minutes of any perſon's having taken and ſubſcribed the ſaid oath or affirmation, and having made and ſubſcribed the ſaid declaration, ſhall be deemed and taken to be a ſufficient teſtimony and proof thereof, and of his being a natural born ſubject, and as ſuch, ſhall be allowed in every court of this ſtate.

And, To encourage ſuch foreigners to come and ſettle in this ſtate: *Be it enacted*, That no tax ſhall be impoſed on any ſuch foreigner, coming into this ſtate, and taking and ſubſcribing the declaration and oath or affirmation aforeſaid, or his property, for the term of two years after his arrival in this ſtate.

And, To encourage ſuch foreigners, tradeſmen, artiſcers and manufacturers, to come and ſettle in this ſtate: *Be it enacted*, That no tax ſhall be impoſed on any ſuch foreigner, being a tradeſman, artificer or manufacturer, coming into this ſtate, and taking and ſubſcribing the declaration and oath or affirmation aforeſaid, or his property, for the term of four years after his arrival in this ſtate.

An ACT for the relief of certain foreigners who have ſettled within this ſtate, and for other purpoſes, ſupplemental to the act for Naturalization; paſſed the 22d of December, 1789.

WHEREAS the act for naturalization, paſſed at July ſeſſion, in the year ſeventeen hundred and ſeventy-nine, declares, that every perſon, who ſhall hereafter come into this ſtate, from any nation, kingdom or ſtate, and ſhall repeat and ſubſcribe a declaration of his belief in the Chriſtian religion, and take, repeat, and ſubſcribe, the oath or affirmation in the ſame act preſcribed, before the governor and the council, or before the general court, or any one of the judges thereof, or before any county court, ſhall thereupon, and thereafter, be deemed, adjudged, and taken, to be a natural born ſubject of this ſtate; and ſhall be, thenceforth, entitled to all the immunities, rights, and privileges, of a natural born ſubject of this ſtate; ſubject, nevertheleſs, to the reſtrictions provided by the ſaid act: And whereas, ſince the paſſage of the ſaid act, divers foreigners have come into this ſtate, and have ſettled, and become inhabitants thereof, and have been induced, from the various advantages afforded by our government, climate, ſoil, and commerce, to employ their money in the purchaſe of property, both real and perſonal, and to improve the ſame, thereby acquiring a juſt and equitable title to ſuch property; but, through ignorance of the proviſions contained in the beforementioned act, or apprehending that taking and ſubſcribing the oaths of allegiance, in the uſual manner, would entitle them to the advantages of property, the ſaid foreigners have not taken and ſubſcribed the oath, preſcribed by the act for naturalization, under the particular circumſtances required by the ſame; whereby their titles to ſuch real property as they have acquired, ſince their ſettlement in this ſtate, may be drawn in queſtion, to their great prejudice and injury; and whereas the ſaid foreigners have always manifeſted a firm attachment to our government and laws, and it is conceived that, by ſecuring their intereſt in our ſoil, their affections to this country will be more fully confirmed, and that juſtice and policy require, that the hardſhips and inconveniences, under which they reſpectively labour, ſhould be remedied; therefore,

Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That all and every the ſaid foreigners who, ſince their ſettlement in this ſtate, have purchaſed and acquired, by any lawful and fair means, any portion of property, real, perſonal, or mixed, and have ſince poſſeſſed and enjoyed the ſame, and have ſtill a juſt and equitable title thereto, whether ſuch title be derived from grant, gift, purchaſe, or deviſe, ſhall, by virtue of this act, hold, poſſeſs, and enjoy, ſuch property, real, perſonal, and mixed, as fully and amply, and, to all intents and purpoſes, as rightfully, as the ſaid foreigners would have been entitled to hold, poſſeſs, and enjoy, the ſame, if they had reſpectively naturalized themſelves, according to the expreſs proviſions contained in the ſaid act for naturalization.

And be it further enacted, That in caſe any real property, purchaſed or acquired by foreigners, ſince the paſſage of the aforeſaid act, hath been eſcheated, it is hereby declared, that all the right and title of this ſtate to the ſaid property ſo eſcheated, and to any property ſo eſcheatable, ſhall be and the ſame are hereby relinquiſhed, and veſted for ever hereafter in the ſaid foreigners, their heirs, and aſſigns;—ſaving, nevertheleſs, to all perſons whatſoever, who may have heretofore acquired titles to any ſuch eſcheatable property under the laws of this ſtate, their ſeveral and reſpective rights: And all and every perſon and perſons, who may have purchaſed, or otherwiſe acquired, any real property, from or under the ſaid foreigners or any of them, ſhall be, and they are hereby declared to be, entitled to all and every advantage, with reſpect to ſuch property, as if the ſame had been purchaſed, or acquired, from or under any foreigners who have naturalized themſelves, according to the proviſions of the ſaid original act.

Provided nevertheleſs, That the ſaid foreigners, reſpectively, before they ſhall receive the benefit of this act, ſhall naturalize themſelves in the mode preſcribed by the original act, on or before the firſt day of June next enſuing; any law to the contrary thereof notwithſtanding: *And provided alſo*, That no applications, within the period limited by this act, to prejudice the rights of the ſaid reſpective foreigners, or others, ſhall be admitted or received.

And, in order to carry the good intentions, as well of this, as of the ſaid original act, into complete execution, *Be it further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid*, That the governor and council ſhall, and they are hereby requeſted to cauſe the ſaid reſpective acts to be printed and publiſhed in the ſeveral news-papers within this ſtate, for the ſpace of ſix weeks after the end of this ſeſſion of aſſembly, in the Engliſh, French, and German languages; and ſhall, alſo, cauſe the ſaid original act to be publiſhed, in like manner, for the ſpace of two weeks, in the month of May, in every year hereafter.

ETAT DE MARYLAND.

ARRET DE NATURALIZATION.

Paſſé dans la Séance de Novembre, 1779.

D'AUTANT que l'augmentation du peuple étend naturellement les richeſſes et la force de cet Etat; et d'autant que la modération de notre Gouvernement, la ſécurité donnée par notre Conſtitution et les Lois pour la liberté civile et religieuſe, la douceur de notre Climat, la fertilité de notre Sol, et les avantages de notre Commerce, peuvent éxciter beaucoup d'Etrangers à venir s'établir dans cet Etat, ſi on les feſoit participants des avantages et des priviléges dont nos ſujets naturels jouiſſent:

C'eſt pourquoi l'Aſſemblée-Générale de Maryland a paſſé un arrêt, Que toute perſonne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet Etat, de quelque nation, royaume, ou état, que ce ſoit, et qui répétera et ſignera, pardevant le Gouverneur et ſon Conſeil, ou pardevant la Cour-Générale, ou pardevant quelqu'un de ſes Juges, ou pardevant quelque Cour de Comté de cet Etat, une déclaration de ſa croyance dans la religion chrétienne, et prendra, répétera, et ſignera le ſerment ſuivant (ou l'affirmation, s'il eſt quaqre, menoniſt, ou dunker) ſavoir:—"Je, A. B. jure, ou affirme, que je ſerai "dorénavant bon ſujet de l'Etat de Maryland, et que "je ne me crois point obligé d'être ſoumis à l'obéiſſance "d'aucun Roi ou Prince, ou d'aucun autre Etat ou Gou"vernement,"—(lequel ſerment, ou affirmation, et ſignature ſuſdit, ſera adminiſtré et pris, reſpectivement, par le Gouverneur et le Conſeil, ou par la Cour-Générale, ou par quelqu'un de ſes Juges, ou par quelque Cour de Comté, leſquels ſont munis de ce pouvoir) ſera, dorénavant, eſtimé et conſideré comme ſujet natif de cet Etat, et ſera alors en droit de jouir de la liberté et des priviléges du dit Etat; pourvu, que perſonne de ceux qui en ſeront devenu ſujets, en vertu de cet Arrêt, ne ſoit élu pour ſervir dans aucun emploi civil, comme Gouverneur, Membre du Conſeil ou de l'Aſſemblée-Générale, ou Délegué du Congrés, qu'il n'ait fait ſa réſidence, dans cet Etat, ſept ans préalables à cette élection ou appointement, et qu'il n'ait les biens et fonds réquiré par la Conſtitution et la Forme du Gouvernement, pour exécuter aucune des dites charges.

Et qu'il ſoit ordonné, Que le Greffier du Conſeil portera, à la Séance de chaque Cour-Générale, une liſte des noms des perſonnes qui auront pris et ſignés le dit ſerment ou affirmation, et fait la dite déclaration, reſpectivement, pardevant le Gouverneur, at pardevant le Conſeil, avec le tems qu'ils l'auront pris et fait, pour être donné au Greffier de la Cour-Générale, et pour être mis dans les mémoires de la dite Cour: Et tout Juge de la Cour-Générale, qui aura adminiſtré et pris le dit ſerment, ou affirmation, portera à la premiere Cour-Générale, une liſte des noms des perſonnes qui auront pris et ſigné le dit ſerment, ou affirmation, et fait la dite déclaration, réſpectivement, devant lui, avec le tems qu'il l'auront pris et fait, au Greffier de la Cour-Générale, pour être enrégiſtrée dans les mémoires de la dite Cour.

Et qu'il ſoit ordonné, Que le Greffier du Conſeil, ou quelque Juge de la Cour-Générale, ou le Greffier de la dite Cour, ou celui de quelque Cour de Comté, donnera à toute perſonne, qui aura pris et ſigné le dit ſerment ou affirmation, et qui aura fait et ſigné la dite déclaration, un certificat, qu'il paroit, par la liſte de quelque Juge de la dite Cour, enrégiſtrée dans les mémoires; que toute perſonne qui aura pris et ſigné le dit ſerment, ou affirmation, et aura fait et ſigné la dite déclaration, ſera eſtimé dans toutes les Cours de cet Etat, ſujet naturel.

Et, pour encourager les Etrangers à venir s'établir dans cet Etat, *qu'il ſoit ordonné*, Que ceux qui y viendront, et qui prendront et ſigneront la déclaration, et le ſerment, ou affirmation ſuſdits, ſeront exempts, avec leurs biens, de toute Impôt, pendant deux ans aprés leur arrivée.

Et, afin d'encourager les Gens de Metiers, ou Artiſans, et les Manufacturiers étrangers, à venir s'établir dans cet Etat, *qu'il ſoit ordonné*, Qu'il ne ſera impoſé aucun Impôt ſur eux, ni ſur leur biens, pendant le terme de quatre ans, à commencer du jour de leur arrivée dans cet Etat; pourvu, qu'ils prennent et ſignent la déclaration et le ſerment, ou l'affirmation, ſuſdit.

ARRET *pour ſubvenir au* Soulagement de *certains* ETRANGERS *qui ſe ſont établis dans cet Etat, et pour d'autres Deſſeins; ſupplées à l'*ARRET *de* NATURALIZATION, *paſſé le 22d* Décembre, 1789.

D'AUTANT que l'Arrêt pour la Naturalization, paſſé dans la Séance de Juillet, l'an mil ſept cens ſoixants et dix-neuf, déclare, que toute perſonne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet Etat, de quelque nation, royaume, ou état que ce ſoit, et répétera et ſignera une déclaration de ſa croyance dans la Religion Chrétienne, et prendera, répétera, et ſignera le ſerment, ou l'affirmation, preſcrite et ordonné par le dit Arrêt, pardevant le Gouverneur et ſon Conſeil, ou pardevant la Cour-Générale, ou pardevant quelqu'un de ſes Juges, ou pardevant quelque Cour de Comté, ſera, alors et dorénavant, regardé et conſideré comme ſujet naturel de cet Etat; et ſera, à l'avenir, en droit de jouir de toute la liberté et des priviléges d'un ſujet naturel de cet Etat; néanmoins, aſſujettis aux réſtrictions réferées par le dit Arrêt: Et d'autant que, depuis que cet Arrêt eſt paſſée, divers Etrangers ſont venus dans cet Etat, et s'y ſont établis, et en ſont devenus habitants, et ont été portés, par les différents avantages accordés par notre Gouvernement, par le Climat, par le Sol, par le Commerce, et par la facilité d'employer leur argent d'achter des biens meubles et immeubles, et de les faire valoir, en acquérant des titres juſtes et équitables pour les dits biens; mais, par l'ignorance des choſes contenues dans l'Arrêt cidevant mentionnée, ou, en concevant qu'en prenant et ſignant le ſerment d'obéiſſance, dans la forme ordinaire, ils ſeroient en droit de jouir des avantages que jouiſſent les ſujets naturels, les dits Etrangers n'ont pas pris et ſigné le ſerment preſcrit par l'Arrêt pour la Naturalization, ſous les circonſtances particuliéres qui en étoit requiſes; c'eſt pourquoi les titres acquis pour les achats des biens à fonds qu'ils ont acheté, depuis leur établiſſement dans cet Etat, pourouient être éxamines, ce qui leur ſeroit très préjudiciable et injurieux: Et d'autant que les dits Etrangers ont ou

jours manifeſté un grand attachement pour notre Gouvernement et nos Loix, et que nous concevons, qu'en mettant leurs biens en ſureté dans notre païs, que leur affection pour cet Etat ſera plus entiérement confirmée, et que la juſtice et le politique réquérent que les peines et les inconvénients, qu'il ſouffrent, ſoient rémédiés,

C'eſt pourquoi l'Aſſemblée-Générale de Marſland a ſaiſie un Arrêt, dans lequel il eſt entendû, Que tous les Etrangers qui depuis leur établiſſement dans cet Etat, ont acheté et acquis, par des voies juſtes et légitimes, quelques biens meubles et immeubles, et qui, depuis, les ont poſſedé et jouit, et qui en ont encore des titres juſtes et équitables, ſoit qu'ils leur fuſſent légués par conceſſion, par dons, ou par teſtament, en vertu de cet Arrêt, auront poſſeſſion et jouiront des dits biens, meubles et immeubles, auſſi entiérement et amplement, à tous égards, et auſſi légitimement comme ſi les dits Etrangers auroient été en droit de tenir, d'avoir, et de jouir les dites biens, s'ils ſe fuſſent faits naturalizer, ſuivant les formes contenues dans le dit Arrêt pour la Naturalization.

Et qu'il ſoit encore ordonné, Que, ſie en cas quelque bien à fond, acheté, ou acquis, par des Etrangers, depuis que le ſuſdit Arrêt eſt paſſé, a été confiſqué, il eſt déclaré, par ces préſentes, que tous les droits et les titres de cet Etat, contre le dit bien, confiſqué de cette maniere, et contre tout bien confiſcable, ſoient, et ſont par ce moyen, abandonnés, et inveſtis à jamais, aux dits Etrangers, leurs héritiers, ou ſubſtitués: Cédant, néanmoins, à toute perſonne qui aura acquis des titres, pour aucun de ces biens confiſcables, ſous les loix de cet Etat, les divers droits: Et toute perſonne qui aura acheté, ou acquis, quelque bien à fond, des dits Etrangers, ſera, et eſt ici déclaré, en droit de tous les avantages que ce bien peut produire, comme s'il avoit été acheté ou acquis de quelque Etranger, qui ſe ſoit naturalizé ſelon les ordonnances du dit Arrêt original.

A condition, néanmoins, Que les dits Etrangers ſe naturalizeront, dans la forme preſcrite par l'Arrêt original, auparavant de recevoir l'avantage de cet Arrêt; laquelle naturalization ſera avant, ou ſur, le premier jour du mois de Juin prochain; toute ordonnance contraire à celle-ci, ſera illégale: *Pourvu,* Qu'aucune application ne ſe faſſe, au-deſſous du tems limité par cet Arrêt, pour préjudicier les droits des dits Etrangers, ou autres, et qu'elle ne ſoint admiſes ni reçues.

Et, à fin dû continuer les bonnes intentions, tant par ces préſents que par celles de l'Arrêt original, et es mener à une entiere exécution, *Qu'il ſoit encore ordonné par l'autorité ſuſdite,* Que le Gouverneur et ſon Conſeil, ſeront et ſont ainſi priés, de faire imprimer les dits Arrêts, dans les diverſes Gazettes de cet Etat, pendant l'eſpace de ſix ſemaines après la fin de cet Séance d'Aſſemblée, dans les langues Françoiſes, Allemandes, et Angloiſes; et le dit Arrêt original ſera publié, dorénavan, de la même maniere, pendant l'eſpace de deux ſemaines, toutes les ans, dans le mois de Mai.

STAAT von MARYLAND.

Verordnung wegen der Aufnahme unter die Landeseingebohrne genemiget in der Sitzung vom November, 1779.

DA die Vermehrung des Volks ein Mittel iſt, die Reichthumer und Stærke eines Staats zu befœrdern viele Fremde durch unſere gelinde Regierung; die Sicherheit unſerer Verordnungen und geſetze zur buergerlichen und Religions Freiheit; die Mildigkeit unſerer Himmels, Gegend; die Fruchtbarkeit unſers Bodens un die Vortheile unſers Handels, aufgemuntert werden mœgen, zu kommen und ſich in deiſem Staat niederzulaſſen, wenn ſie an den Vorrechten und Vortheilen, welche die natuerlich Eingebornen Unterthanen dieſes Staats genieſſen Theilnehmen koennen.

So iſt daher durchdie Allgemeine Verſammlung von Maryland verordnet, Daſs eine yede Perſon welche kuenftig in dieſſen Staat kommit, von was Volk, Reich oder Staat ſie ſey ſoll vor dem Oberbefehlſhaber (Gouverneur) und dem Rath, oder vor dem Allgemeinen Gerichts hofe, oder einem Richter, oder vor einem Gerichte einer Grafſchaft, dieſes Staats wiederhohlen und unterſchreiben eine Erklaerung ihres Glaubens-Bekœntniſſes der Chriſtlichen Religion und lieſten wiederholen und unterſchrieben den folgenden Eid oder Bekraeftigung er ſei ein Quaker, Menoniſt or Dunker, nemlich:—"Ich, A. B. ſchwoere oder bekraeftige, "daſs ich hinfuero ein Untherthan des Staats von Ma- "ryland ſeyn will, beſagtem Staat treu und gehorſam "zu ſeyn, mich auch nicht verbindlich halten will, "einen Koenige oder Prinzen, oder einem andern "Staat, oder Regierung einigen Gehorſam und Unter- "wuerfigkeit zu leiſten"—(Welcher beſagte Eid oder Bekræftigung und Unterſchrift wie vorhin bemerkt, der Oberbefehlſhaber (Gouverneur) und Rath, der Allgemeine Gerichtſhof, oder ein von den Richter deſſalb, oder ein Gerichtſhof einer Grafſchaft hiedurch bemaechtigetzu verwalten und zu nehmen) eine ſolche Perſon hierauf und hiernach geachted werden, beurtheilt und erkant als ein natuerlich eingebohrner Unterthan dieſes Staats, und inſkuenftige zu allen Freiheiten, Rechten und Vorrechten eines natuerlich eingebohrnen Unterthan dieſes Staats berechtiget zuſeyn mit der Bedingung, daſs keine Perſon, welche ein eingebohrner natuerlicher Unterthan dieſes Staats durch Kraft dieſer Verordnung wird, beſtimmet werden ſolle zu einem œffentlichen Amt oder zum Oberbefehlſhaber (Gouverneur) Mitglied des Raths oder der Allgemeinen Verſammlung oder als Abgeordneter zum congreſs gewæhlet werden ſoll, es ſey denn daſs ſolche Perſon bereits ſieben Yahre in dieſem Staat gewohnet habe, vor ſolcher Wahl oder Beſtimmung, auch ſoll ſodana ein ſolcher das Eigenthum und Vermœgen beſitzen, welches durch die Geſetze und Vorſchrift der Regierung erfordert wird um ein ſolches Amt in der Maaſſe zu fuehren

Es iſt auch deſſhalb verordnet, Daſs der Schreiber der Raths verſammlung vor der ſitzung einer jeden Allgemeinen Verſammlung eine genaue Liſte der Nahmen der Perſonen fuehren und vorlegen ſolle von denen, die da angenommen haben, geleiſtet und unterſchrieben den beſagten Eid oder Bekræftigung, und beſagte Erklærung in Betracht deſſen aufzufuehren vor dem Oberbefehlhaber (Gouverneur) und dem Rath auch die zeit bemerken, wenn er uebernommen und geleiſtet ſey, an dem Schreiber der Allgemeinen Raths verſammlung um eingefuehret zu werden in die Verzeichniſſe der beſagten Verſammlung und jeden Richter der Allgemeinen Gerichtſhof, welcher verwaltet und annimmt den beſagten Eid oder Bekræftigung, ſoll uebergeben an die nechſte Allgemeine Verſammlung eine Liſte der Nahmen der Perſonen, welche lieſten und den beſagten Eid und Bekræftigung unterſchreiben ſollen und in Betracht deſſen dieſelbe Erklærung vor ihm machen und die zeit beſtimmen wenn ſie angenommen und geleiſtet, an den Shcreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichtſhofes, eingefuehret zu werden.

Und iſt daher verordnet, Daſs einer yeden Perſon ein Verſicherungs Schein gegeben werde, durch den Schreiber der Raths Verſammlung, oder eines Richters der Allgemeinen oder des Gerichtshofes einer Grafſchaft wenn ſie angenommen und unterſchrieben hat den beſagten Eid oder Bekræftigung und geleiſtet und unterſchrieben die beſagte Erklærung wie zu erſehen aus der Liſte des Schreibers des Allgemeinen Gerichtſhofes oder eines yeden Richters des beſagten Gerichtſhofes eingefueret in die Verzeichniſſe von Perſonen die den beſagten Eid oder Bekræftigung gethan geleiſtet und unterſchrieben haben und ſoll dieſer Verſicherungs Schein ſodann ein zeuegniſs ſeyn und ein Beweis, daſs ein ſolcher als ein natuerlich eingebohrner Unterthan geachtet und angenommen werden ſoll, auch zu yeden Gerichtſhofe dieſes Staats als ein ſolcher zugelaſſen werden ſolle.

Und, um ſolche Fremde aufzumuntern zukommen und ſich in dieſem Staat niederzulaſſen; *So iſt verordnet,* Daſs einem ſolchen Fremden, der in dieſſen Staat kommt, die Verſicherung, den Eid und die Bekræftigung geleiſtet und unterſchrieben hat, wie vorher bemerket, weder ihn noch ſeinem Eigenthum wærend zwey Yahren nach ſeiner Ankunft in dieſem Staat keine Taxe ſoll aufgelegtet werden, und um ſolche Fremde; als Kaufleute Kuenſtler und Werkmeiſter aufzumuntern, in dieſen Staat zu kommen und ſich niederzulaſſen.

So iſt verordnet, Daſs einen ſolchen Fremden oder ſeinen Eigenthum keine Taxe aufgelegtet werden ſoll, er ſey ein Handelſmann Kuenſtler oder Werkmeiſter der in dieſſen ſtaat kommt, annimt und unterſchriebt die Erklærung, den Eid oder Verſicherung wie vorhin bemeldet vor Ablauf von vier Yahren nach ſeiner Ankunft in dieſſen Staat.

Verordnung zur Erleichterung gewiſſer Fremden, die ſich in dieſem Staat nieder gelaſſen und zu andern Abſichten, als ein zuſatz zu der Verordnung von der Aufnahme der Fremden unter die Eingebohrnen des Landes, genehmiget den 21ten December, 1789.

DA die Verordnung von der Aufnahme der Fremden unter die Eingebohrnen des Landes, genehmiget in der Sitzung im Julius des Jahrs ein thauſend ſieben hundert neuen und ſiebenzig, erklæret, daſs yede Perſon welche in der Folge in dieſem Staat kommt, von was fuer Volck, Reich oder Staat ſie ſey und wiederholet und unterſchreibt die Erklærung von ihren Glauben in der Chriſtlichen Religion und annimt, wieder holet und unterſchreibt den Eid oder Verſicherung, in der ſelben Verordnung vorgeſchreiben; vor dem Oberbefehlshaber (Gouverneur) oder dem Rath oder vor dem Allgemeinen Gerichtſhofe oder einem von den Richter oder vor dem Gerichtſhofe einer yeden Grafſchaft, ſoll deſhalb und darnach geachtet, beurtheilt und angenommen werden, als ein natuerlich eingebohrner Unterthan dieſus Staats und ſol zu allen Freiheiten, Rechten und Vorrechten eines natuerlich eingebohrnen Unterthans dieſes Staats berechtiget ſeyn; nichtdeſtoweniger aber unterworffen ſeyn denen durch dieſe Verordnung beſtimmten Einſchrænkungen und wenn eben zu der zeit, da dieſe Verordnung gebilliget worden, verſchiedene Fremde in dieſen Staat gecommen ſind; ſich beſezt haben und da durch Einwohner worden ſind, auch bewogen durchdie verſchiedenen Vortheile, durch unſere Regierung; Himmels gegend, Boden und Gewerbe bewuerket, ihr Geld anzuwenden und Eigenthum zu kauffen es ſey bewegliches od r unbewegliches, und ſolches zu vermehren, hiedurch zu erwerben einen gerechten und billigen Anſpruch auf ſolches Eingenthum, aber durch Unwiſſenheit der in der vorbemeldeten Verordnung enthaltenen Dinge oder ohne zu verſtehen, daſs dieſe Anahme und Unterſchrift des Eides der Treue in der gewœhnlichen Art ſie berechtigen werde die Vortheile des Eigenthums, und ſolche Fremde nicht angenommen haben und nicht unterſchrieben den durch die Verordnung von der Aufnahme unter die Engebohrnen vorgeſchriebenen Eid unter den beſondern Umſtænden die dazu erforderlich ſind weſhalb ihr Anrecht zu ſothanen weſentlichen Eigenthum als ſie ſeit ihrer Neiderlaſſung erworben haben in dieſem Staat und zu ihren groeſſten Nachtheil und Schaden in einigen Anſpruch genommen werden mœge. Und wenn ſothane beſagte Fremden eine beſtændige Zuneigung zu unſerer Regierung und Geſetzen jederzeit bezeuget haben und es erweiſlich iſt durch Anlegung ihres Vermœgens in dieſem Lande, daſs ſie dazu eine Negung haben und eben dadurch beſtætiget wird und es ſodann Gerichtigkeit und Staatklugheit erfordert, daſs Beſchewerde und Ungemach dem ſie in dieſen Betracht unterworffen ſind, von ihnen entlediget werden.

So iſt deſshalb verordnet, durch die Allgemeine Verſammlung von Maryland, Daſs alle und yede vorbemeldete Fremde, welche ſeit ihrer Niederlaſſung in dieſem Staat durch geſetzmæſſige und redliche Mittel einen Theil eines Eigenthums, es ſey bewiglich oder unbewiglich oder vermiſcht angekault und erworben haben und bisdahin einen ruhigen und billigen Anſpruch behaupten, es mag ſeyn, daſs ſolche Aufprueche hergeleitet werden von Verwilligung, Schenkung, Kauff oder Teſtament; ſo ſollen ſie Kraft dieſer Verordnung ſolches behalten, beſitzen und genieſſen, ſolches bewegliches, unbewegliches oder vermiſchtes Eigenthum, ſo vollkommen und richtig und zu allen Abſichten und Zwecken ſo rechtmæſſig als beſagte Fremde berechtiget worden, zu behalten, beſitzen und genieſſen, daſſelbe, als wenn ſie in Betracht deſſen unter die Landes eingebohrnen aufgenommen worden nach der ausdruecklichen Vorſchrift in der beſagten Verordnung fuer die Aufnahme der Fremden unter die Eingebohrnen.

Und iſt daher ferner verordnet, Daſs im fall ein weſentliches Eigenthum von Fremden ſeit der Genehmigung vorbemeldeter Verordnung erkauft oder erworben, in gerichtliche Verhaft genommen ſey; ſo iſt hiedurch erklæret, daſs alle Rechte und Anſpruechs dieſes ſtaats zu dem beſagten Eigenthum ſo in Gerichtliche Verhaft genommen und zu einem ſolchen Eigenthum, ſo in Gerichtliche Verhaft genommen werden kann; mœgen und ſeyn hiedurch aufgehoben und demnach ſolchen Fremden ins kuenftige wieder ertheilet werden, ſollen auch deren Erben und Bevollmœchtigten ueberlaſſen, auch allen Perſonen, wer es auch ſey, die dieſem zuwider einen Anſpruch zu ſolchen in gerichtliche Verhaft genommenen Eigenthum unter den Geſetzen und Rechten dieſes Staats erworben und yede oder alle Perſonen, welche von beſagten Fremden ein weſentliches Eigenthum gekauft oder auf andre weiſe enworben haben, ſollen hiedurch erklæret und berechtiget ſeyn zu allen und yeden Vortheil und Nutzen in Anſehung ſolchen Eigenthums, als wenn es erkaufft oder erworben wære von einem ſolchen Fremden ſelbſt, der unter die Eingebohren aufgenommen worden nach dem Inhalt der beſagten uhrſpruenglichen Verordnung.

Nichtdeſtoweniger mit der Bedingung, daſs die beſagten Fremden hingegen ehe und bevor ſie die Wohlthat dieſer Verordnung genieſſen, ſich zuvor unter die Eingebohren aufnehmen laſſen ſollen, nach der vorgeſchriebenen Weiſe durch die urſpruengliche Verordnung an oder vor den erſten Tag des nechſtfolgenden Junius, es mag nichts deſtoweniger entgegen ſeyn welchem Geſetz; es wolle mit der Bedingung auch, daſs keine Deutungen in der durch dieſe Verordnung beſtimmten zum Natchteil der Richte beſagter Fremden oder anderer zugelaſſen oder angenommen werden ſollen. Und um dieſe gute abſicht ſowol dieſer, als beſagter urſpruenglichen Verordnung in voellige Auſuebung zu ſetzen, ſo iſt ferner unter vorbeſagten Anſehen verordnet, daſs der Oberbefehlſhaber (Gouverneur) und Rath hiedurch erſuchet werden, zu verfuegen, daſs die bemerkte Verordnung in den verſchiedenen Zeitungen in dieſem Staat in Zeit von ſechs Wochen nach Vollendung dieſer Sitzung der Verſammlung gedruckt und bekannt gemacht werde in der Engliſchen Deutſchen und Franzœ, ſiſchen Sprache, auch zugleich zu verfuegen, daſs die uhrſpruengliche Verordnung auf gleichesmaſs in einer zeit von zwey Wochen yedes Yahr im Monath May bekannt gemachte werde.

PARIS.

Proceedings of the National Aſſembly.

Wednesday, March 17.

THE preſident announced a letter from M. de Montmorin, the miniſter for foreign affairs. The purport of the letter was, that the Sieur Vanderno, ſtyling himſelf plenipotentiary of the people of Brabant, had in January laſt addreſſed a letter to the king, which contained a declaration of independence. That the letter had been returned unopened—that on Thurſday laſt two of the people of Brabant, announcing themſelves deputies of the Belgic ſtates, had again expreſſed a wiſh to the miniſter for foreign affairs, that he might receive a letter addreſſed to his majeſty.—That his majeſty was of opinion, that the ſame reaſons that formerly moved him not to receive ſuch letter, continued in full force—he therefore wiſhed the matter might be communicated to the aſſembly.

M. de la Fayette obſerved, that however much he reſpected the congreſs of Brabant, he could not yet perceive in them the true repreſentatives of the people; he was therefore of opinion, that the aſſembly, after the example of the king, ſhould not receive the letter addreſſed to them by the preſident of the congreſs of Brabant.

The order of the day brought on the further diſcuſſion of the plan of the municipality of Paris relative to the ſale of church lands; and after ſeveral members had delivered their ſentiments on the ſubject, the aſſembly decreed the four following articles:

I. That the demeſne and eccleſiaſtical eſtates, of which a ſale had been ordered by a decree of the 19th of December laſt, to the extent of four hundred millions, ſhall be immediately ſold and alienated by the municipality of Paris, and by the other municipalities of the kingdom, to thoſe who with to make a purchaſe thereof.

II. That in purſuance thereof twelve commiſſioners ſhall be appointed by the national aſſembly from their own number, to adviſe with the members elected by the municipality of Paris, on the eſtimate of ſuch eſtates, to the extent of two hundred millions. That the definitive ſale of the ſaid eſtates ſhall be made in terms of the conditions which ſhall be ultimately ſettled; and moreover, upon condition that the municipality of Paris tranſfer to the aforeſaid eſtimate ſuch portion of the ſaid eſtates as ſhall be agreed on by the other municipalities, on the ſame terms with that of the municipality of Paris.

III. That previous to the ſale, an account ſhall be given in by ſuch commiſſioners, to the national aſſembly, of the reſult of their inveſtigations, and the eſtimates of ſkilful perſons, on the value of ſuch eſtates.

IV. That notwithſtanding the term of fifteen years is laid down in the plan of the municipality of Paris, as the period for completing the ſale; the commiſſaries of the national aſſembly ſhall employ themſelves on the beſt means of effectuating a complete liquidation thereof, previous to that term: and, to attain that object, it is ordered, that under the inſpection of the ſaid commiſſaries, the ſaid municipalities ſhall be bound without delay to put up the ſaid eſtates to ſale, from time to time, till a purchaſer ſhall appear, who ſhall offer the price fixed by the eſtimate.

LONDON, *March* 23.

A perſon lately convicted at the county aſſizes for Hertford, for the aſſault and robbery of a farmer, was diſcovered by the ſagacity of a dog, in the following manner:—The offender, ſome time after the fact was committed, being at St. Alban's market, though as ſaid unknown to the farmer, was ſingled out among a crowd by the dog, which, by barking, ſnarling, and other offenſive diſpoſitions, ſo much irritated the farmer, that, not knowing the owner of the animal, he told him that he ought to be proſecuted for keeping ſuch a dog unmuzzled; this exciting the farmer's attention, he ſo far recollected the perſon of the other, his dreſs, &c. that he was apprehended, and has been convicted of the robbery.

PORTSMOUTH, *April* 25.

A gentleman of Montgomery county, Pennſylvania, took the following method lately to preſerve peach trees from being injured by worms, caterpillars, &c. He

cleared away the gum that iſſued out of the tree affected by the worm, ſtrewed a little flour of brimſtone round the root, and covered it with fine mould that it might not blow away, yet ſo that the ſun might operate through and cauſe the brimſtone to fumigate, which deſtroyed the worms; one pound of brimſtone is ſufficient for two hundred trees. The ſame kind of ſulphur he alſo found to be deſtructive to caterpillars. In the latter caſe his plan was as follows: He ſplit the end of a pole or ſtick, put therein a few brimſtone matches, ſet them on fire, and held the pole under the neſt. This deſtroys the caterpillars. A pole thus lighted will ſerve for three or four neſts.

BOSTON, *May* 24.

CURIOUS MECHANISM.

Every friend to this country, to ſcience and the liberal arts, muſt feel the moſt pleaſurable ſenſations in obſerving the rapid improvements which are made in the various branches of mechanic arts. It is with pleaſure we announce, that our countryman and townſman, doctor Joſiah Leavitt, has lately conſtructed and completed an organ under a harpſicord; a piece of mechaniſm ſo curious, was never before attempted or executed in America: Either inſtrument may be played upon ſeparately, or with the greateſt eaſe be connected together. The tones are exceedingly ſweet, and when combined, afford a rich and pleaſing variety. Thoſe ladies and gentlemen of taſte and knowledge who have ſeen and heard it, have not heſitated to expreſs their approbation; and Mr. Selby, whoſe ſuperior knowledge is too well known to be doubted, has pronounced as his opinion, that it is ſuperior to any inſtrument of the kind he ever ſaw. It was built by deſire of, and is now owned by Mr. Abiel Smith, of this town. Doctor Leavitt has begun another, to be put under a forte piano, to be completed in two months. A harpſicord alone is truly pleaſing, and a forte piano alone extremely agreeable; but when combined with an organ, and touched by the fingers of the fair, are truly raptur us and tranſporting.

GOSHEN, (*N. Y.*) *May* 11.

The following paragraph appeared in a news-paper of the 13*th of November*, 1775, *which was printed in the city of Dublin, (Ireland) entitled*, SAUNDERS's NEWS-LETTERS:——

WE are aſſured by ſome of the moſt eminent gentlemen of the faculty that the preſent cold, or influenza, though very rife, is not contagious. It chiefly ſeizes ſtrong and healthy who keep irregular hours; it is not very common in hoſpitals or gaols, nor violently attacks women or thoſe who ſeldom go abroad. It appears very ſimilar to a fever which raged in the year 1655, in London, which is accurately deſcribed by Dr. Sydenham, and which, by ignorant practitioners, was taken for a pleuriſy or peripneumony. Few perſons affected with it, unleſs their puſſe is very bold and quick, or an acute pain is felt in the ſide, ſhould loſe any blood, the ſoft mucilages, as linſeed tea ſweetened with honey, barley water, rice gruel and vinegar whey, (to every quart of which a drachm of nitre may be added) are the beſt drinks; bathing the feet in warm water going to bed, and afterwards drinking a pint of weak rum punch, very hot, has had a good effect upon many; fifh, and freſh meats are improper till the matter expectorated becomes white, and is coughed up without pain. Ripe melting fruits are very ſalutary; boiled vegetables may be allowed, but unripe fruits are pernicious; the patient ſhould go early to bed, and lie two hours longer than his uſual time in the morning, without laying on any additional quantity of cloaths to procure a ſweat; if the body is coſtive the common clyſter injected daily has an admirable effect.

Balſam of ſulphur, ſaffron, the paregorick elixir, ſpirit of hartſhorne, and all medicines of the healing kind, are found to be attended with very dangerous conſequences. The ſuppoſition of there being a contagious quality in the air, as aſſerted by ſome, which cauſes freſh meat to become inſtantly putrid, is as ridiculous as it is unphiloſophical.

The following RECEIPT *is an infallible* CURE *for the preſent* COLDS *and* COUGHS.

TAKE anniſeeds, beat them very fine in a mortar, then ſift the powder through a lawn ſieve, then take liquorice root cut acroſs the grain in thin ſlices, dry it before the fire till criſp, then powder and ſift it as above, then take ſenna, clean picked, powder and ſift likewiſe, then take of the anniſeed powder a quarter of an ounce, ſenna a quarter of an ounce, grated ginger one drachm, flour of ſulphur three drachms, mix all in four ounces of the beſt honey; take about the ſize of a middling nutmeg whenever the cough is troubleſome; it may be taken as often as the patient pleaſes.

NEW-YORK, *May* 31.

The governor and legiſlative council of the province of Canada, have iſſued an act in addition to the act for regulating the inland commerce of that province, whereby it is enacted, that the free importation of pig iron is permitted from the United States, provided every bar of iron ſo imported ſhall be marked in the moulds, with legible letters—VERMONT.

A paragraph from New-Hampſhire mentions, that very little buſineſs has been done for ſome time paſt in Portſmouth, owing to a great majority of the inhabitants being ill of the influenza. In Exeter, and the towns adjacent, this diſorder prevails very much; in ſome inſtances it has proved mortal, but theſe, it is ſaid, are rare.

LETTRES DE CACHET.

The following decree was adopted in the national aſſembly of France, March 14, 1790, after a long debate.

"The happy moment being arrived when an end muſt be put to illegal impriſonment, the national aſſembly, conſidering that thoſe who are illegally confined ought without defeating this ſalutary object, be detained until their friends and relations ſhould make proper arrangements for receiving them or providing for their ſubſiſtence.

Conſidering alſo, that thoſe who are confined as lunatics or idiots ought not to be detained until it can be aſcertained whether they are really ſuch or not;

And finally, that among thoſe who are confined under arbitrary and illegal warrants ſome have actually been tried by the laws, though protected againſt the purſuit by abſolute power, others have been attached, and ought, according to the due courſe of law to be tried by the ordinary tribunals; the aſſembly, however, taking into conſideration the length of time that they have been illegally confined, without trial, has decreed and decrees as follows:

"All perſons confined in caſtles, religious houſes, houſes of correction, or any other priſons whatever, by virtue of lettres de cachet, or order from the agents of the executive power, ſave and except ſuch as are confined under a ſentence of law, a regular attachment of a court of law, or as lunatics, ſhall, within ſix weeks from the day of the publication of this decree, be releaſed and ſet at liberty."

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 3.

ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION BY RHODE-ISLAND.

Monday afternoon arrived at New-York the ſloop Rambler, captain Carey, from Newport, Rhode-Iſland, who left that place on Sunday morning laſt.

By the arrival of captain Carey we have received the authentic information, that the convention of Rhode-Iſland did, on Saturday laſt, ADOPT THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES by a majority of TWO. The yeas were 34—the nays 32.

In the above veſſel came paſſenger colonel Barton, one of the members of the convention, with diſpatches for the preſident of the United States.

It is expected that the governor of Rhode-Iſland will immediately convene the legiſlature of that ſtate in order that they may proceed to the choice of two ſenators to the congreſs of the United States.

ANNAPOLIS, JUNE 10.

On Sunday evening laſt a ſevere ſtroke of lightning entered a window of Mr. William Hammond's dwelling-houſe, and entirely deſtroyed the wood and braſs work of a ſmall gun that ſtood near it, and wounded his brother ſlightly in the arm, but fortunately did no other damage.

"At his houſe, in Port-Tobacco, on the 18th day of May, died, Doctor JOHN CHAPMAN, in the thirty-ſecond year of his age.

"The virtuous principles he imbibed in his infant years, directed by a heart naturally benevolent, had been improved by a good education, and expanded by an uncommon ſtrength of genius; and, although his life has been ſo ſhort, he diſplayed, in the courſe of it, every qualification which endears the phyſician—In private life his conduct deſerves equal commendation—a dutiful child—a tender and affectionate huſband and parent—a gentle and indulgent maſter—a ſincere friend—charitable in conduct, and in converſation.——The death of ſuch a man, at ſuch a time of life, will ever be a capital loſs to his community—to his family always irreparable."——

Proceedings of Congreſs, May 31, 1790.

Mr. Fitzſimons moved, that when congreſs adjourn they may adjourn to meet at Philadelphia, this occaſioned a debate which laſted the whole day; it was at length agreed to leave the name of the place blank.

The queſtion being called for, it was firſt put to fill up the blank with New-York, which was negatived.

AYES.

Meſſ. Ames, Benſon, Bloodworth, Boudinot, Burke, Floyd, Foſter, Gerry, Grout, Hathorne, Huger, Huntington, Lawrence, Livermore, Partridge, Renſallaer, Schureman, Sedgwick, Sherman, Smith, (S. C.) Sylveſter, Sturges, Thatcher, Trumbull, Tucker. 25.

NOES.

Meſſrs. Aſh, Baldwin, Brown, Cadwalader, Carroll, Clymer, Coles, Contee, Fitſimons, Gale, Gilman, Goodhue, Griffin, Hartley, Heeſter, Jackſon, Lee, Leonard, Madiſon, Matthews, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Scott, Seney, Sinnickſon, Smith, (M.) Stone, Steele, Sumpter, Vining, White, Williamſon, Wynkoop. 35.

The queſtion was then put with an amendment of Mr. Seney, to inſert "Philadelphia or New-York," which was alſo negatived. Ayes 22, noes 38.

The main queſtion for inſerting Philadelphia was laſtly taken, and carried in the affirmative, as follows:

NOES.

Meſſrs. Ames, Benſon, Bloodworth, Burke, Floyd, Foſter, Gerry, Goodhue, Grout, Hathorn, Huger, Huntington, Livermore, Lawrence, Renſallaer, Schureman, Sedgwick, Sherman, Smith, (S. C.) Sylveſter, Trumbull, Tucker. 22.

AYES.

Meſſrs. Aſh, Baldwin, Boudinot, Brown, Cadwalader, Carroll Coles, Contee, Clymer, Fitſimons, Gale, Gilman, Griffin, Hartley, Heeſter, Jackſon, Lee, Leonard, Madiſon, Matthews, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Partridge, Scott, Seney, Sinnickſon, Smith, (M.) Steele, Stone, Sturges, Sumpter, Thatcher, Vining, White, Williamſon, Wynkoop. 38.

Congreſs of the United States.

At the ſecond ſeſſion, begun and held at the city of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety.

An ACT to continue in force an act, paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of congreſs, entitled, "An act to regulate proceſſes, in the courts of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That the act, entitled, "An act to regulate proceſſes in the courts of the United States," paſſed on the twenty-ninth day of September laſt, ſhall be, and the ſame is hereby continued in force, until the end of the next ſeſſion of congreſs, and no longer.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

Approved May 26, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States.

(True Copy.)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

An ACT for the government of the territory of the United States, ſouth of the river Ohio.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That the territory of the United States, ſouth of the river Ohio, for the purpoſes of temporary government, ſhall be one diſtrict; the inhabitants of which ſhall enjoy all the privileges, benefits and advantages, ſet forth in the ordinance of the late congreſs, for the government of the territory of the United States, north-weſt of the river Ohio: And the government of the territory ſouth of the Ohio, ſhall be ſimilar to that which is now exerciſed in the territory north-weſt of the Ohio; except ſo far as is otherwiſe provided in the conditions expreſſed in an act of congreſs of the preſent ſeſſion, entitled, "An act to accept a ceſſion of the claims of the ſtate of North-Carolina, to a certain diſtrict of weſtern territory."

And be it further enacted, That the ſalaries of the officers, which the preſident of the United States ſhall nominate, and with the advice and conſent of the ſenate appoint, by virtue of this act ſhall be the ſame as thoſe by law eſtabliſhed, of ſimilar officers in the government north-weſt of the river Ohio. And the powers, duties and emoluments of a ſuperintendent of Indian affairs for the ſouthern department, ſhall be united with thoſe of the governor.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

Approved May 26, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States.

(True Copy.)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

RULES AND MAXIMS

For promoting MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.

Addreſſed to all the Widows, Wives and Maids, in AMERICA.

AVOID, both before and after marriage, all thoughts of managing your huſband. Never endeavour to deceive or impoſe on his underſtanding, nor give him uneaſineſs (as ſome do fooliſhly) to try his temper; but treat him always beforehand with ſincerity, and afterwards with affection and reſpect.

Be not over ſanguine before marriage, nor promiſe yourſelf felicity without alloy; for that is impoſſible to be attained in this preſent ſtate of things. Conſider, beforehand, that the perſon you are going to ſpend your days with is a man, and not an angel; and if, when you come together, you diſcover any thing in his humour or behaviour that is not altogether ſo agreeable as you expected, paſs it over as a human frailty——ſmooth your brow, compoſe your temper, and try to amend it by cheerfulneſs and good nature.

Remember always, that, whenever miſfortunes happen to either, they are not to be charged to the account of matrimony, but to the accidents and infirmities of human life—a burthen which each has engaged to aſſiſt the other in ſupporting, and to which both parties are equally expoſed; therefore, inſtead of murmurs, reflections and diſagreement, whereby the weight is rendered abundantly more grievous, readily put your ſhoulder to the yoke, and make it eaſier to both.

TO BE SOLD,

On the premiſes, on Wedneſday the firſt day of July next, by the SUBSCRIBER,

THE PLANTATION at the Head of Severn, where Mr. ELIE VALETTE, deceaſed, formerly lived, containing 175 acres; the land is level and kind, lays about 10 miles from Annapolis, on the road to Baltimore-town—The improvements a pretty good dwelling houſe, &c. The ſale to be at 12 o'clock, and the terms made known by

ELIE VALETTE.

Annapolis, June 9, 1790.

A BARGAIN

MAY be had of the ſubſcriber in the purchaſe of TWENTY LOTS of LAND (50 acres each) to the weſtward of Fort Cumberland, for which any kind of perſonal property will be taken in payment.—Caſh would be preferred. Apply to 4w

EDWARD HALL, Weſt River.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to apply to the next county court for a commiſſion under the act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, to mark the bounds and lines of a tract of land known by the name of STEWART's PURCHASE. EDWARD STEWART.

Anne-Arundel county, June 9, 1790.

TAKEN up as a STRAY by RICHARD CHENEY, living near Magothy mill, in Anne-Arundel county, a red HEIFER, with a white face, a crop in the left ear and a cut in the right. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. w3

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Saint Mary's county, about the month of July laſt, a country-born negro man named CLEM, about 30 years old, and about five feet nine inches high, rather ſpare made, and I think has a look out of his eyes as if one or both had been formerly hurt; he has ſome little knowledge of the ſhoe-maker's and carpenter's buſineſs; he was formerly the property of James Chappelear, of this county, from whom he was bought in Virginia by Mr. Francis Hamerſly, and ſold to the ſubſcriber a few weeks preceding his going off. It is thought by ſome that he has got over to the ſtate of Virginia, but I am inclined to believe that the upper part of this county, the lower part of Charles and Calvert counties he moſtly frequents. Any perſon apprehending the ſaid fellow and ſecuring him in a gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall be paid a reward of TEN DOLLARS, including what the law allows, and if brought home ſhall immediately be paid a reward of FIVE POUNDS currency by the ſubſcriber, living about ten miles below the Cool-Springs—and all perſons are forewarned harbouring or entertaining the ſaid fellow at their peril.

THOMAS A. REEDER.

June 7, 1790. w6

Prince-George's county, June 2, 1790.

In pursuance of a Deed of Trust from Dr. Richard H. Courts *to the Subscriber, will be* EXPOSED *to* PUBLIC SALE, *for* READY CASH *only, at the Court House, in* Upper Marlborough, *on Thursday the 24th instant,*

ELEVEN VALUABLE

Country-Born SLAVES.

The Sale will commence at three o'Clock in the Evening.

2 EDWARD LLOYD WAILES.

Anne-Arundel county, June 2, 1790.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons whatever from taking an assignment of my BOND given to captain CHARLES WILLIAMSON, of Calvert county, for a certain quantity of tobacco, payable at 15 shillings per hundred, as I am determined to pay no part or parcel thereof until a proper deed of conveyance can be made to a tract of land whereon I now live, late the property of Mr. Benjamin Rogers, of Baltimore county. w3

2 LEONARD SPICKNALL.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons interested, that we intend to apply to the next county court, to be held for Anne-Arundel county, on the first Tuesday in August next, for a commission to prove and mark the ancient bounds and lines of the following tracts of land, or parts of tracts or parcels of land, lying contiguous and adjoining each other, in the county aforesaid, to wit: BIRKHEAD's CHANCE, and the parts sold out of said tract, and a Part of HARRISON's ENLARGEMENT, pursuant to the directions of an act of assembly lately made and provided.

2 SAMUEL LANE,
NATHAN LANE.

May 31, 1790. 4w

THE SUBSCRIBER, who, for some time has been from Annapolis, is now returned, and takes this method to acquaint his old customers, and the public in general, that he carries on the SILVERSMITH's BUSINESS in its different branches in the house next to Mr. Thomas Orrick, the school-master. Those who may please to favour him with their custom may depend that the greatest attention will be paid to render every possible satisfaction. 3w

2 JAMES CHALMERS.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD,
At the Printing-Office,
Price One Dollar and a Quarter,

THE

LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

PASSED AT
NOVEMBER SESSION,
Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-Nine.

A L S O,

THE

VOTES and PROCEEDINGS

OF

BOTH HOUSES
OF THE

General Assembly.

To be Sold,

A New Brick House,

In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-street and Cross-street, next door to Mr. Charles Steuart's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Clark's; there is also on the premises a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouse, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a good garden. The above house is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Messieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

December 9, 1789.

IN CHANCERY, May 17, 1790.

ORDERED,

ON application of the trustee of JOSEPH THOMPSON, of St. Mary's county, that the second day of August next be limited and appointed for the creditors of the said Joseph Thompson to bring in and declare their respective claims to the said trustee, that the same may be, on that day, liquidated and adjusted; and it is ordered that four weeks notice thereof, as soon as conveniently may be, be published in Messr. Green's and Goddard's news-papers.

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Wanted Immediately,

AS AN

APPRENTICE

TO THE

PRINTING BUSINESS,

On the Eastern Shore,

A Lad of good Character and Capacity.

Inquire of the Printers of this Paper.

Annapolis, March 31, 1790.

CASH,

For Continental Loan Office, Depreciation, or Final Settlement Certificates and Indents.

Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchased of the State, may be supplied at any time, and with any particular Amount wanted, for Cash, by

if 50 *James Williams.*

For SALE or BARTER,

A Quantity of Land in Patents, from 250 to 1000 Acres, situate in Bottetourt and Monongahela Counties, Virginia, will be sold very low for Cash, Produce, any kind of Certificates or Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of Maryland. For Terms apply to 2 *J. W.*

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ship OLIVE BRANCH,
Captain LEONARD,
From LONDON,

A General Assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Which will be SOLD on the most REASONABLE TERMS for

Cash or Country Produce,

BY

JOHN PETTY, & CO.

At their Stores at Queen-Anne and Lower-Marlborough, on Patuxent, and at Port-Tobacco, on Patowmack.

The SHIP

WILLING TOM,

Captain THOMAS HUNTER,

IS daily expected in Patuxent, from London, and will take TOBACCO on consignment to Messieurs YATES, PETTY, and YATES, in LONDON, as will also the brig FAME, capt. WILSON, now loading at Nanjemoy, on Patowmack, for which, if required, an advance will be made in GOODS and CASH, by

J. PETTY, and CO.

May 17, 1790.

CAME into the plantation I now live on, near Allen's Fresh, some time in the month of August, 1789, two red STEERS, marked with a hole and crop in each ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

OWEN BRADY.

Charles county, May 16, 1790. w3

TAKEN up as a STRAY by JOSEPH SELBY, living on the Head of South River, a bright bay HORSE, of about fourteen hands and a half high, and appears to be about eight years old, hath no perceivable brand, or shoes, and does not appear to have ever been rode, has some white spots below his ears, trots and canters well. The owner may have him again by proving property and paying charges. 3X

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing one thousand acres, lying in Calvert county, and situated on the bay, including Great Cove Point; of the tract there are one hundred and fifty acres of excellent marsh, and of the upland about two hundred and fifty acres cleared, part of it in culture; on the land there are two tobacco houses 40 by 24, in good repair, and several small houses for the accommodation of tenants; two thriving young apple-orchards, containing together about four hundred trees; it abounds with fine timber, oak, hickory, chesnut and pine; there might be one hundred acres of excellent meadow ground made at no considerable expence. The land is well watered, and affords a sufficient stream for a grist and saw-mill. A great proportion of the land lies level, and is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco.—There is an excellent fishery at Cove-point, and a pond that furnishes very fine oysters. There are few places that exceed this for wild-fowl. A clear and indisputable right, with a general warranty, will be made the purchaser. Three years credit will be given on bond and approved security; but the payment of the interest will be expected annually. Any person inclined to view the land may see it by applying to the subscriber, who resides near it and the mouth of Patuxent river.

JESSE BOURNE, sen.

Calvert county, May 8, 1790. 3

POST-OFFICE,

ANNAPOLIS.

CONSIDERABLE trouble and inconvenience having arisen to the late Postmaster at this office, from the practice of charging the postage of letters—the present Postmaster informs all persons interested, that no letters will, in future, be delivered from his office unless the postage is first paid. Those, therefore, who send their servants for Letters, are desired to send the Money *at the same time, to avoid a* disappointment, *as this determination will be rigidly adhered to, by*

6 *SAM. GREEN, D. P. M.*

FOR SALE,

That VALUABLE

HOUSE AND LOT,

In Annapolis, which belongs to captain Alexander Trueman,

☞ *POSSESSION will be delivered immediately.*

Apply to

G. DUVALL.

May 22, 1790. 3

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the subscribers intend to apply to the next August court, of Frederick county, for a commission under the act of assembly, entitled, an act for marking and bounding lands, to establish the bounds and lines of two tracts of LAND known by the names of RETIREMENT CORRECTED, and HALF-MOON, lying in the county aforesaid.

HUGH FERGUSSON,
JOHN FERGUSSON.

May 9, 1790. w4

To the PUBLIC.

THE subscriber having purchased of Mrs. Anne James, widow of Doctor Thomas James, for a valuable consideration, the genuine receipt for making the celebrated JAMES's WATERS, well known for their efficacy in many grievous complaints:—He gives this public notice, that, on the first of June, or first time in that month, all persons who apply at his house in Port-Tobacco, Charles county, may be supplied with that valuable medicine. That no one may look on this as a deception, the following affidavit is subjoined:

Charles county, ss.

"THEN Anne James personally appeared before "me, and made oath on the Holy Evangels of Al- "mighty God, to the best of her knowledge, that the "receipt which she has bargained, sold and delivered "to Ignatius Simpson, was left by her husband, and "that it is the true receipt for making the celebrated "James's Waters.——Witness my hand and seal this "30th day of March, 1790."

(Signed) B. FENDALL, (L. S.)

☞ The benefits received, and cures made, by this valuable medicine, are too well known, both in Maryland and Virginia, to need a repetition.

IGNATIUS SIMPSON.

Port-Tobacco, April 29, 1790. 4

THOMAS FREEMAN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the public, that he has opened an ENGLISH and MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, in the Free school, Annapolis, where will be taught reading, writing, and accounts, Euclid's Elements of geometry and trigonometry, with their application to all the branches of mathematics.

Mr. FREEMAN proposes to instruct a private class of young gentlemen in a regular course of mathematics, or any one particular branch thereof, as may be required.

May 24, 1790. 3X 3w

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.